1922, and has seen much active service. He combi all the good qualifications for an excellent con eston of our sugagements, gallantly and Preven is a most valuable aid to a commander-in-chief

se surrounded by able and reliable counsellers.

Next in rank comes Commander H. H. Bell, a native
of an appointment from North Carolina. Commander een thirty-seven years in the service. As ordnance duty was one of his peculiar accomplishments, he was chosen to fit out the versels purchased in New York in that line. He was very active, and deserves much energy and ability. He is brave, generous,

ida, is a Virginian, and entered the service in 1825-amander Lee is a bold and intrepld officer, and fought wh valuable service to the fleet in capturing prizes and destroying monttlons and engines of war. Commander Lee is an estimable gentleman, a superior officer, and has won laurels for himself in the late fight.

mander Melanchton Smith is a New Yorker, and ands the side-wheel sloop Mississippi. He entered ervice in 1826, and has seen much sea service. The esippi was beautifully handled in the fight, and

the navy also in 1826. He was formerly one of Lighthouse Inspectors. Commander Boggs com-need the Varuna, and after sinking six rebel steamers His gallantry on this occasion called forth the pattery was being worked until the gun carriages were ng letter from Flag Officer Farragut :-

UNIDED STATES SHIP HARIFORD, COPP THE CTY OF NEW OR! BASS. APRIL 29, 1862.

The—You will proceed to the North in the United States gaubant Cayuga, and, upon your arrival, report in person to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, who I trust, for your gailant services in so nobiy defending your vessel to the list, will bestow upon you a command in which you will be more able to contend with your memies and do justice to your own merits. Wishing you a pleasant voyage, I remain, very respectfully, your ebedient servant.

To Commander C. S. Boods, late commanding United States guibout Varines.

Jersey, but was appointed from Florida. He the service in 1827. Commander De Camp ler Palmer, who, by the way, went down in the de Island to again take command of the Iroquois. tentures of his character, and the Iroquois moving of the fleet to watch him. He is one of the fighting men

Lieutenant Commanding C. H. B. Caldwell, of the Itasca, a native of Massachusetts, but received his appointin barrier, and on the night previous to our to performed the hazardous duty well, and had hoped to through with the fleet, but his vessel received a shot

am Bailey, who carried his pennant on her, being

sutenant Communding Albert N. Smith, of the Wissa-son, is a native of Maine, but was appointed from

and to the various plans his crew are indebted for so

e of Massacausetts, but was appointed from Vir-He entered the service in 1831, and has been an ere man in the service of his country. He had charge gton Navy Yard. Commander Wainwright is a polished man, an excellent sailor, and his knowledge of dnance made him peculiarly adapted to the o

rbich State he received his appointment. He entered he service in 1835. His part in this engagement was

ma, is a native of Georgia. He entered the service 1836. Lieutenant Nichola is a splendid and daring officer. It was his misfortune to coilide with one of th pass the forts. He did all that a man could do

Legitemant Communding George M. Ransom, of the Kinee, is a native of New York, but an appointment from Ohio. He satered the service in 1839. He is a man devoted to the interests of his country, and coasions was ready to do service for her. His vessel has always fought well, and she bears the marks m is a general favorite.

na native of Pennsylvania. He entered the service in 1886. Lieutenaut Queby is an officer of marked ability, and of indomitable energy. His part in this great action serves great credit.

bec, is a native of Maryland, from which State he was appointed. He entered the service in 1841. While of not get by the forte on the morning of the 24th inst. He vessel ran into and sunk a hulk. Lieutenant Russell

time in 1835. He is a gallant and fearless officer. He had the good fortune to lose no men during the engage-

amongy in bringing about such glorious results. No man faitered or fluched from his duty; on the other hand, each will go down to posterity as the heroes of the age.

## REBEL ACCOUNTS.

New Orleans Before Its Capture. who took the Research of Alestance?

(From the New Orleans True Della, April 6, 1

Yesterias, between one and three o'clock, we visited
the office of the Provest Marchal, in each of the four distries, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of citiros and alse is who have taken the eath of allegance
since the designal in of marth law, which was made on
the 18th of Jarch. The following is the result of our
mignifies.

- 6.915 

3,987 

will stand your bombardment, unarmed and underended as we are. In the 29th, again addressed the Mayor, saying—"brots Jackson and St. Philip have fallen, and we will now proceed to raise the United States flag on the Coston House. The Mayor must see that it is respected with all the civil power of the city."

The Energy Delta, of Wednesday says that all the Contesterat flags is the city have been lowe ed, and flast federal flags now float from the public buildings, under the protection of the enemy's guns.

All the city papers are still published, but are confined to local topics. The federals expect to take military possession of the city on Wednesday.

The commandant of the Franch steamer, Milan, opposits New Orloans, notified Farragut that forty-eight hours' notice of bombardment was ridiculous, and demanded sixty days for the evacuation of the city.

manded sixty days for the evacuation of the sity.

Why the Misalssippi Had to be Sunk.

(From the Savanuah Republican, April 29.)

As the federals approached New Oricans the ram Mississiph, the televaph informs us, was undinished and had to be burned in order to save it from the hands of the enemy. Had site been complete no federal vessel could have approached the city. It is understood that the delay of the work was occasioned by the failure of the knownh Iron Works, in this Sute, to complete its contract for iron boits in due season. Whose fault was this? It is a grave question, and we will let Mark A. Cooper, one of the proprietors of the iron works, answer it for himself. In a recant letter on the subject to the Atlanta Intelligencer he says.—

The order for this iron for the New Oricans gunboat was received on the 15th March lust, and is among the last orders we have received. We have shipped prompt y to that order all the iron we had on hand, or could make, to the exclusion of anybody's order.

We have not made it. First, because the transportation of the coal at Chattanooga was neglected. Second, because within the last two weeks sixty or seventy of our men volunteered and joined the army. Conse quently, we have been and are now standing still for lack of men.

When the government officers shall find out that Iron cannot be made without men, and will detail the men we need to work here, we may supply their wants. These men fisive been reared up, taught and trained at this establishment, and we preser them and know not where to get others.

We have a maltiplicity of heavy orders for railroads

tablishment, and we preser them and know not where to get others.

We have a multiplicity of heavy orders for railroads and the government several months prior to the one in question. These also are all susponded for the same cause. We have iskewise many individual orders of two or three months stanting post-poned.

I stopped all the nati mechanics, which were paying well, to fill the orders for gunb ats and gun carriages. We have repeatedly made requisition on the War Department for our men, without effect, for weeks and months ago, advising them of the condition of affairs. You will see, therefore, that the responsibility of delay, in completing the gunboats, rests not on the Ecowah Works. We have never been tardy to respond to the wants of the government for anything in our power to furnish in this we have not been guided by any selfsh feelings. We have tendered ourselves and all we have, in any and every form, according to our abinity, even in anticipation of this contest. We have sustained morthlying repulses when the acceptance of correlers would have saved the country millions of money and thousands of lives.

The Etowah district, with a rolling population of two

lives.

The Etowah district, with a rolling population of two hundred, has farmished at least one hundred and thirty volunteers for the war, and our works are stopped on that account.

Very respectfully,

MARK A. COOPER.

MARK A. COOPER.\*

The Bombardment of the Forts and Occurrences in the City of New Orleans.

[From the Charleston Mercury of May 5.]

The defence of New Orleans rested upon two forts, Jackson and St. Philip, a few interior batteries above the lorts, and a fleet of twenty boats, the strongest of which were the McRae (carrying seven thirty-two-pounders and one nine-inch gon) and the Hamassasram. The Louismana, carrying eight large guns, one a complete failure. She had to be towed down the river and cased as a battery, for the two large wheels working in the middle of the boat interiered with each other and rendered her unmanageable. She was an oak hulk roofed with from.

Three of the enemy's boats were said to have passed oithout the knowledge of the forts. The river is about a mile wide, and covered with heavy log at might. The naval engagement extended for some miles up the river. Exchanges of broadsades and containers were continuous, surii but one of the 'onfederate boats, a steam hulk, with but one of the 'onfederate boats, a steam hulk, with but one strift.

and powerish as the finest ship in the world, and that it is confidently asserted by officers of high rank, that it is confidently asserted by officers of high rank, that with out a gun size could have destroyed the Yankee fleet. She was to have been ready by the lat of February. The contractor was a Mr. Mitt, a brother-in-law of Mr. Malley. The woodwork was finished long ago, and there has been great anxiety and inputatore about the distancy manner of completing the from work and michinery.

The woodwork was finished long ago, and there has been great anxiety and inputatore about the distancy manner of completing the from work and michinery.

The geople of New Orleans and the surrounding contry offered the government and its agents at their mechanical resources and workmen. They were declined until three days before the attack. Up to that time inghtwork had not been put upon the boat. \$100,000 bounty was some the same size offered to others. Lovell sant, to the remonstances of citizens, that his hands were tied, and he could do no more than he was doing. Gov. Moore said that matters were going on on well and that the city was safe. He could do nothing. The citizens offered mooney and labor to fortify the levee between the city and the forts, but their offers were declined as unbecessary. Three days before the systematical of the Yankee ships at New Orleans, Governor Moore quietly departed with his chief councient by way of the Carrotton Railroad, about dar, leaving a meamboat and pokes they shall a gove the point. Anone more letter probably crossed if. Two days before the surrenace of the sity on excider of the contractor of the Moore, part if was good; the Mississippi was burned and suns by the authorities.

Our informant states that there is a feeling of profound exape adjoined to he was goined of four the contractor of the sity on excider on a feeling to was burned, and suns by the authorities.

Our informant states that there is a feeling of profound exape adjoined to the mississippi was burned and suns by

Cowardice Charged on the Rebel Mix-tary Londers at New Orleans. [From the Mobile Evening News, April 30.] Among the several prominent acts of folls, in flationsy and interment, ment which have at different times and

In Lake Fonchartrain there was a feet of half a dozen, more or less, effective guibouts, and not an enemy's vessel on that inland see. It entrances were guarded by strong fortifications, and on its waters feated a vest value of shipping. Across the lake the city of New Orleans can now be approached by the enemy's transport fact, and are srmy can be landed at she city, or above the city at Pars hanches, in the vicinity where the incommendation of the shatter and the city of the shatter.

The may have the firms indicate the confidence of the Language and the Lan

efforts on the Minissippi and died amid the ruins to keep Lincoln's expeditionary land forces at bay? Fortifice and the batteries which guard the entrances and the gunboats are suicidally destroyed, and merchant vessels can sail into the lake up to the city freighted with tens of thousands of invader. We presume that this is already being done by the active enemy, and we may reagn the last faint hope that have been a greated on the basis of the continued defence of the Mississippi forts keeping the stroop transports at bay until some effort oud be made to regain New Orients.

We question very much if, after their exhausting struggle with the Massi ppi forts, which so much reduced their munitions, and he which they suffered so much loss, and with so much still to do in the triver, the navaiforces of the enemy could have sent a competent fiolitie to reduce the Ponchartrain works and fleet for weeks. Meantime, accuse thing might have been done to "plack the flower safely out of this nextle danger," could the Ministerph forts have heldes!

And the master may be viewed in another and quite as disgraceful sepect. That gunbeat fleet might have been saved and made available obsewhere. The ewas a route to Mobi's, and with it invitingly open the vessels were burned. Merchant vessels and steamers show dithe way and came through safely, why did not there war vessels of the confederacy also come? But I the thing it too digusting for discussion. Let it never be brought up after those responsible for it. With that feet added to our light draft squairon in Mobie bay, we could make effective defence against the best effort of the anemy. But, well—case, just active.

again waves over our city, not, as formerly, as the symbol or State rights and civil liberty, but as the symbol or our subjection—the crushing to the earth of the one and the after destruction of the other.

It makes us sick at heart to comment on this event. The more we reflect upon it, the more we scratnize it, from every point of view, the darker, the more revolting, the more hideous at appears.

Protest of the French Naval Command-

Protest of the French Naval Commandant.

[From the New Ocieans Deita, May 1.]

COMMANDER OF THE UNITED SEALES SQUADEON, N.W. IN THE PORT OF NEW ORLEASS:—

SIR—sent by my rovernment to protect the persons and property of the critices, who are here to the number of thirty thousand, I regret to learn at this moment that you have accorded a delay of forty-eight hours for the evacuation of the city by the women and children. I venture to observe to you that this short delay is ribuculous: and, in the name of my government, I oppose it. If it is your resolution to bombard the city, do it, but I wish to state that you will be entered entry, do it, but I wish to state that you will be entered entry do it, but I demand sixty days for the evacuation. De CLOUET, C. magnitude of the steamer Minan, opposite the city of New Orleans.

Jacob Barker on the Monetary Crisis in the City.

[From the New Orleans Progume, April 23.]

Our Boansenc Coursect — the following letter from the weil known fluencer and banker, Mr. Jacob Barker, was elicited by one addressed to him by one of the Provost hisr-bals of this city. Its suggestions and recommendations seem very well worthy of attention in the quarter to which they are particularly addressed.

New ORLEANS, April 3, 1862.

isax sia—i am in receipt of your return of the 1st inst., saying that suggestions from me would be attended to. I nenitated at making any lest it should be supposed that I was influenced by interested motives, which I assure you is not and will not be the case. The business in which I am embarked is more for the pleasure of the occupation and employment of those about me with whom I am connected than for any anticipation of profit.

To preserve the value of the Contederate Treasury notes it is absolutely necessary that there should be some

daily at my counter, generally without charge, as far as I can obtain the means.
It as all important that we should have a large supply of the necessaries of life. In aid of this agents should have been secretly sent to all parts with gold and silver to purchase at any cost, and when the produce arrives it should be sold to consumers at moderate rates, regardless of the loss. A few hundred thousand dollars sacrificed in this way would be well spont. Onder such circumstance a seculators could not sell without reducing their prices. Our supplies must come from a distance where gold and silver or bank notes are demanded, and if these who bring us supplies are not allowed to purchase com, they will bot be likely to come or send supplies. Everything appartaining to egitimate commerce should be set as tree as air, except when specimiers monopolize articles of first necessity. The public should then take possession of suchearticles and supply consumers at fair prices, indemnifying the speculators for the actual losses they a same.

No regulation you may adopt can avail if the supplies necessary for our substitutes are not here or broughthere. Very respectfully, your observant, JACOB BARKER.

Union Communider, at New Orleans. From the itichmond Disjatch, May 9.] Bombastes Furioso and his myrmidons are now in possession of New Orleans, and if anything could add to

Affairs on the Lower Mississippi.
THE CAPPURE OF BATON ROUGE—GENERAL BUTLES ON THE RIN-ANOTHER POIRT ON THE MISSISSIPPI BILOW NATURET.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Times.)

(Cano., May 4 1892.

A refugee from Vicksburg, Mealesoppi, passed through here to day on route for St. Louis. He brings news of importance, having left Memobis on Sunday last. Memphis parers of that morning molished a despatch anouncing the cocquation of isten Rouge by Union forces, and the passage up the river of Union gunboats. The largest was else of the flost were left behind at New Orleans, which city was marrly described. Butlet a rmy had landed, and were occupying the city. An immense amount of cotton in wascinctase was discovered and seized. The inon criticals demonstrations of joy, in the passage of the gluboats up the river but little resistance was made to them, there being no rebel troops to contest the way until the seet arrived at Raton Rouge. Here, as my informant says, were stationed a few rebel troops, most of whom were fately enrolled, according to the provisions of the Constript set. These, it avever, flee before the floot made its appearance. The United States Remain and barracks at this point were coovered, and the old flag waves once more over the government property in Louisians.

The Southern papears are very meagre of news respect-

and the old flag waves once more over the government property in Louisiana.

The Southern papers are very menter of news respecting the passage of the gunboat doet up the river, ment of their articles being made up of verbese exhortation addressed to the people to defend the Missistippi Valley from the enemy.

Outside the theorem of the gunboat doet of the places along the river were thying in great sumbers to Hamphis, which was in a lever of excitement.

A cluster of Natchez told my intermant that a strong force of Missistippi troops was garris ming Fort baves, which is located on him Cdffs, nearly tweaty five mines below Natchez, there cdffs form a light ridge on the basis bank of the Missistippi, commencing twenty miles below Natchez and extending for several units along the river. It was thought in Hemotine that the locations on this ridge would offer a section imperiment to the passage of the Yankee feet.

Great alarm, however, was felt, and many were leaving for the interior.

Gran harm, however, was felt, and many were leaving for the interior.

With regard to the progress already made by the felleral floor, the publication of such news had been forbitted in but a was reported by persons arrived at root that the guidents of the enemy had arrived at root Arangs, which they had passed without resistance, and were near fort limits.

At Vicksburg's fortification which has been in progress of constructions of the mat two weeks was nearly completed. Guide of heavy carbore had been sent from Remphis, and mounted in the fort.

The rebed floor from New Orleans had arrived at Mounted in the fort.

The rebed floor from New Orleans had arrived at Mounted phus, and was despatched to the municipate relief of the fleet off fort Philow.

A large number of revel steamers had taken refuge up

and with a feet to profess and see the contract of the contrac

parance. The cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley are plunged into the greatest terror by the unextend cap-ters of New Orleans. Great indignation is felt towards General Lovell, whom they accuse of cowardice and im-bedity.

The effect of the recent great victory on the Mississippi is already felt in the commercial and mercantile comspecially provisions, which are very scarce at the

(From the Boston Traveller.)
A vessel loaded with ice cleared at this port on Mor for this shad. Probably a better market will be i up the Mississippi. Tudor's loc C moany have air advertised for vessels to load at Boston with ice for

Death of Dr. Nathan S. Jarvis Dr. Nathan S. Jarvis, Baltiniers, May 13, 1862.

Dr. Nathan S. Jarvis, surgeon of the regular army died here this morning. His body has left for New York.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LATERPOOL-Seamship Elim-Mr Green and two children, Mas Diesise, Gustins Diesise, Road ita Diesise, E. Mina Benie, Mrs R Comans, Mr McT Direct and mant, air and Mrs Gh Wook, and four children, Mr and Mrs Gh Wook, and four children, Mr and Mrs H Hand and two children, Mr F WARwoot, D. Hughes, advant child Mrs G Brew, Mrs B Brew, M. Burz, P. M. Dillow, Miller H Buby, G Sadle, S. Shrundy, C. Menghi, W. Hossin, Whon W. Bradley, G. M. Prock, W. O'Siffein, A. E. Stifkin, G. Pauten, W. Aspirwall, E. Aspirwall, S. Stroder Framen, A. Brown, L. N. Tyun, M. Cavanagh, S. Sadles, Mrs aid Kloon and children.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THESDAY, May 13-6 P. M. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending

May 13 and since January 1:—

1860.

For the week.....\$939.509 2.386.166 1.859.931

Previously reported 29.751.394 44.847,152 42,554.925 Since January 1.\$30,691,103 47,213,318 44 394,906 The money market is extremely easy. Any

amount of money can be borrowed at 4 per cent, and on gold or exchange at 3. There can be no increase in the demand for money or in the rate of interest until trade revives, which cannot take place until some time after the restoration of

called upon to make some heavy deliveries, and are beginning to realize the embarrassments of their position. There is not gold enough in this market to make all the deliveries which have been contracted for by the bears. Their only safety lies in borrowing the coin of the banks as often as their contracts mature. This resource is now being taken away; for parties who have been buyers o gold are demanding the coin itself and making arrangements to have it carried for them at their own banks. As the banks are willing to lend money on gold at 3 per cent, no reasonable person will centinue to pay six per cent interest on a contract

The stock market opened this morning with less vigor than it displayed yesterday. As was to be expected, a large number of speculators were anxious to realize profits, and, after the very general buying of yesterday, there seemed this morning to be a diminution in the orders. This, of course, is a mere temporary affair. The causes which have led to the present activity in the stock market-viz: the paper money inflation and the successes of the Union troopsare lasting in their influence, and it is obvions that their effect will likewise be lasting. Government sixes advanced 1/4 per cent this morning; we hear of sales of 5.20 bonds at 100%, and fraction lower. New York Central at the first board declined ¼, Hudson ½, Michigan Southern ¼, Illinois ¼, Galena ¼, Toledo ¾, Rock Island 1/2. State stocks were about 1/2 per cent lower.
The commission houses report a very active outside business. Everybody who wants to earn interest on his capital is buying stocks. Between the boards, the popular old canard about foreign interference was again started, and the old authority, which has originated so many ingenious falsehoods—the Independance Beige—was brought to bear with the usual effect on the stock market. At a later hour in the day, President Lincoln's proclamation reopening to trade the ports of New set at rest all apprehensions on the score of fo-reign interference. But in the meantime the effect had been produced, and nobody seemed to care about resisting the tendency of the day, and prices declined, at the second board, 1/2 a l per cent. Pa-cific Mail fell off to 114. The company declared the usual five per cent to-day, payable on the 23d. The old nonsense is talked in the street about an opposition line. Meanwhile the concern pays five per cent quarterly with unvarying regularity. There are not many stocks on this or any other stock exchange list which yield so large an income Chemical Bank stock, which pays six per cent quarterly, is held at 400. The popular stocks of the day continue to be Eric, Toledo, Galena, Rock Island, Hudson, &c. There is as much business in these five or six stocks as in all the rest of the list together. At the close the following were the quo'ations: -United States 6's, register-ed, 1881, 104 a 105; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 105 a 105%; do. 5%, 1874, 95% a 95%; indiana 5's, 85; Tennessee 6's, 55% a 55%; Virginia 6's, 60; Mis-New York Central, 80 a 891/4; Erie, 39% a 40; do preferred, 66% a 67%; Hudson River, 42% a 42%; Harlem, 14 a 14%; do. preferred, 36 a 37; Reading, 48% a 49; Michigan Central, 60% a 61; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 241/4 a 25; do. guaranteed, 57% a 5114; Panama, 1281/, a 129; Illinois Central, 62% a 62%; Galena and Chicago, 721/4 a 723/4; Cleveland and Toledo, 461/4 a 461/4; Chicago and Rock Island, 643/4 a 65; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 69% a 70; Milwankee and Prairie du Chien, 29% a 30; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 116 a 1161/4: New York Central 7's, 1876, 100% a 106%; Erie third mortgage bonds, 96 a 97; Michigan Central 8's, first mort-gage, 103 a 105; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 92% a

Assessors should be reminded in these times, when taxation is to press heavily on all kinds of property, that railroad corporations had an act passed in 1856 by which they were virtually allowed to make their own valuations. The act was repeated at the following session in consequence of the great impropriety of allowing one set of property holders to do that, in the matter of taxation, which was not allowed to others. Yet, under the one year's operation of the law, the railroad companies were enabled to force down their valuations to such extent as to avoid payment of taxes to the amount, we are told, of more than \$100,000, which eum, of course, had to be made up from the pockets

"agon theelf. Hairen is promptly solution against that descining source equipped any prestrictly of

specific and the control and the control of the con

93; gold, 103% a 103%.

T tal receipts. \$786,050 47
—For evacons 219,000 00
Payments 1,574,559 16
Balance 17,724,332 24 last two weeks compare as follows :-

The receipts of the Harlem road for the month

of April are as follows :-The Albany express passenger trains were run

in April, 1861, and not in 1862. The Michigan Central road earned the first week in May :-

in May are \$11,000 ahead of last year. The Rock Island road earned the same week :-1862. \$22 400 00 1861. 22,960 00

was \$3,483 more than the last week in April, 1 62. The following are the returns of the condition of the Rhode Island banks on the 5th inst., as made to the State Auditor. Compared with the returns of the 7th ult., they show:-

A decrease of bills of other banks of.......... 92,938
An increase of deposits in other banks of....... 77,108 Foreign exchange was inactive to-day, but without change of quotations. Sterling is held by the bankers at 114, and 113% is bid; francs are quoted 4.95 a 4.97%. Gold fell off this morning to 103%, then rallied, and closed at 103% bid. It is understood that the short sellers of gold have been called upon to make some heavy deliveries, and close of the short sellers of sold have been called upon to make some heavy deliveries, and the case of deposits in other banks of. 1174.25

The sale of the land grant end of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad has been adjourned to the 28th July. This has been done for the purpose of allowing commissioners to apportion the earnings of the road and perfect their titles to the lands.

340 do ..... 893 100 Eric RR ..... 515 40 829 do ..... 40 \$5000 U S 6's, '81, reg 1043/ 300 shs N Y Cent RR 89' 28000 U S 6's, '81, son 105 550 krs kR. 39 5000 U S 6's, '81, son 105 50 krs kR. 39 5000 U S 6's, '74, son 95/4 50 do ... 90 39 20000 do ... 95/1/5 56 Eris RR pref. 130 67 15000 7 3-10 cTreas n 105 100 do ... 566 67 20000 do ... 95 5 6 Erie RR pref. b30 1500 7 3.10 c C reas n 16 5 100 do ... 96 100 do

Tumpay, May 18—6 P. M.
Bunipe vire—Fl. ur.—The ma ket was heavy and again ower for some grades, while the decline showed better demand from the trade. Theh gher grades worden esset. The sales embraced about 17,000 bbis

was more inquiry at the decline. The sales embraces Southern flour was in fair request, and the higher grades were sustained, white common qualities were lover. The transactions embraced about 3,500 bbts., within the above range of prices. Rye flour was steady at our

shap mounting on her vayage to gradient line news plane these that reads in new perpatracing to one day before the private of the black. That is promptly religious and agreement the private agreement to be the private agreement.

icas at 8c. a 10c. 15 bases Yarnat p. t., an 54 cas.
Whisker.—The market was hervy and lower
sal s or 700 boss., at 24c. for State and at 20

Sales of Real Estate. House and lot n. s. 321 st. 50 t. e. 4th ave. 8, 6.
House and lot n. s. 39th st. 416 ft. e. 6th ave. 13, 704
House and lot n. s. 39th st. 389 ft. e. 6th ave. 13, 704
By Adrian H. Multer, ave. 13, 704
House and lot situated on th. If the 'a Print and Astoria
turnpike, 26 ft. 6 in. front by 200 ft. de p. \$1,214

A UCTION NOTICE -R. W. WE TOOTT, AUCTION BER ELEGANT HO SEHOLD FURNITURE

ELEGANT HO SERIOLD FURNITURE

AT THE LEGANT HOSE SERIOLD FURNITURE

AT THE LEGANT HOSE SERIOLD FURNITURE

AT THE LEGANT HOSE SERIOLD FOR THE L

BOARD AT HE WEST TWESTY-THIRD STREET.-A conteman and six wife or single gent coen, with the forts of nome. Stages pass the stoor. References requi DOCTOR HUNTER HIMSELF-THE PHYSIOIAN who established the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division strets. New York city, in 1886, can be consulted from 3 A M., until ten o'clock at this t, at the old office. A private chrance. Book for nothing.

PURNITURE WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE from \$30 to \$500 worth of second hand clean fre, as good or ser, or same. Any person having the same to dispose of will address J. M. Rodgers, statum A. Spring street. PURNITURE FOR SALE—A LADY, LEAVING THE City, whiles to dispose or one rea wood Salt, in salts bracked, nine peece, made to over; on reaswood Plane even occave; marior top Table one Planpion Bestates, and som-other pieces or Purnture. Call after 10 o'clock at \$8 Fourth street for three da s.

120. HOLBROOK, AUTHONESK.—HOLBROOK AU GANNEY WII Self the on, at 20 one & a. 5 west Houston ett at near Brost way, all the genteel Furniture of a family learing the city, constain on two received Pariot Suita, in pitcht, rosewood Finou, pier and oval Mirrors, marrie top Tantes, Broston and Wie a stable, malogany and self-min de Tartes, by a family of the control o

CENTLEMEN HAVING ANY NEW OR LEFT OR LEFT HAVING HAD THREE TEETH EXTRACTED, WITH-

MISS DAVIS, THE BEAUTIPUL CANADIAN GIPST Palaist, has removed to 543 directables are to default her immediately. Her percentates are wooderful lacks numbers and charts. Lade : 25 come; gentlemen 50 cents. Hours from 10 A. M. to y P. M. DAWNBROKERS' SALE.-W. N. LEWIS, AUGTION, or, will not no Tourning, May 15, at 25 chather stored large and another assortment o. Mon. and Women's Citching, Itemana a. Boots, Stores, &c. To-morrow 45 10 octoor. By order of J. B. & J. SHIPSON.

TO LET-A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE AT REAGEN.

Ponn, consisting of twenty rooms, suitable for a backl,
summer boarding house or some ladies solond, or for two
lam ites, as the rooms and basements are all alife on Where
ide, as much as he any ordinary sized house; near the

WHITE & HROTHER'S IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL Tech.—Whole seu, \$1 to \$.0; tech filled with gold, 50 cents to \$1. At work warrant d are class at 13 Bond steet, New York, and 17 Arch street, Philadelphia. W. H. HUNTER M. D., NO. 3 DIVISION STREST, M. Y., Since 15td, cures er prions of the skin, scrottlan in overy form, white swelling, ordinar, varies else, ligitise, ravel, smula, rheumatism, acute, chronic or inflammatorr. No pay till cured

MR. JAMES STRANG, BOSS MASON, WEC formerly med at No. 131 Will-mabby, co. nor of Carl creet. Brooklyn, will con er a creat favor by calling at No. 120 Water street from the control of States.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST IMariner.' Some y will be held in the Obser street disputs that thur h, on Obser street, the (Wednesday) evening, May 14, at 150 chunck. Audress by Wm. Hague, D. D.

BROOKES DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 BROOM D street,
At a meeting hold at the above rooms, on Wednesday T, H was resolved to have two more solved
evening May T, H was resolved to have two more solved
evening May T, H was resolved to have a way as the available of the av

CUMBERLAND COAL NOW LANDING AND POI sale in loss to suit por hasers, by SYLVANUS 8 WARD, 411 Washington street.

\$4 20 -RED ASH COAL PER TON OF 1.00 tost, well occented and octivered promptly. Yard 10 West. SILLIA ROS. DILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A FULL SIZED SLATE BED Billiard Table. Call lume date; at its Managa House, contact of Four-a avenue and Tarry sec ad street.

only by PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby street, N. Y.

CLUB BOAT FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS SIX OARED out rigger Boat, to tent bong, with ours and all the appurturances. Also float House, in good order. B at will be so d separately if desired. Can a bounts for half their raise. Address G. H. S., bo., E. Post office. FOR SALE-THE SCHOONER VACHT JULIET, NEAR by money cons surden, four years old, news six ice I is ninety tank purchen, four years old, down six feet water without her centre boars, ins. staunch and in good order. Apply at 48 West B events areas.

FOR SALE—AN ITALIAN GRAYHOUND DOG: ALSO WARTED TO HIRE-POR FIVE MONTHS, A SMALL stance and in good order. Addr as, maning particular, insent terms and warre to be seen, Yacht, box 1,435 Post office.

Y ACHT POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN. THE YACHI Man-re og, 44 kms, very fast. Apply to W. C. BETLS, 19 William street, more door, from ...

A STONISHING!—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH dangmer, has a gift of foresight; tells how sees and how often you will marry, and all you wish to know, even your very thoughts or no jay. Lucky charms free. Mer quaits not to be found. Her Mare image is now in full operation—life Lucino street, below Houston. Price 28 cents. Gentiemen not admitted.

uplands.
Figures.—To Liver; col 100 bales of cotton were engaged at 3 161, 75 000 burbels wheat at 46, in bulk, and 9,000 do. corn at 94, in bulk; 800 boxes bacas and 300 packages lard at 50 2,260 bbs. 3 ur. 3c. 3 3, 500 dry salted blooms, 275, 65, and 1,500 boxes bacas bacas, and 100 packages lard at 50 2,260 bbs. 3 ur. 3c. 3 3, 500 for salted blooms of the salted blooms, 275, 65, and 1,500 boxes bacos, by an of contract by letter.